PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We received a copy of the President's Mesige on Wednesday evening, and joined forwith our neighbor to enable us to lay it ef re our readers as speedily as possible. nasmuch as R is President Prance's first lessage, it will be read with much interest. Plow Citizens of the Smale

and House of Representatives: The interest with which the people of the republic nictoate the assembling of Congress, and the thi-iment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon new Fresident, is one of the best evidence so their apacity to realize the larges of the founders of a solition system, at once complex and symmetrical o a certain extent, independent of each other, the luties of all, slike, have direct reference to the ource of power Fortunatesy, under the system to man is so high, and none so humole, in the scale

be see how prominy if site or mise trie and sites of the treating size of districts and cities separated which is seen and cheering to watch the sifting in that communication bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger thereus in an already and the region of the communication of th

and so they complete with an inventional work of the control of th

and one of my predecessors, is his annual measured age of that year, recommended that provision age of that year, recommended that provision and he made it it spayment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Excentive. It has received a favorable consideration by committees of both branches, but as yet there has been no final action again at the grant material interests of ment, and I present it try are early and favorable constitutions.

This new league of amity and of mutual committed to provide the provision the provision to the provision to the provision to the operation of the line operation to the operation to the operation to the operation of the line operation to the operation to the operation of the line operation to the operation of the line operation to the operation of the line operation of the line operation to the operation of the line operation

avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our consults Smyrna and legation at Constantinople interpresed for his release, but their off ets were needectual. While thus in prisoned, Commender Ingraham, with the ted States sh p of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyr na., and, after inquiring into the circumstance of the case, came to the conclusion that Kertawas entitled to the protection of this govern ment, and took energet c and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the egents of the United States and of Austri he was transferred to the custody of the French neal-general, at Smyrna, there to remain u til he should be discosed of by the mutual a greene at of the gensuls of the respective government at that place. Pursuant to that a groement he has been released, and is now on he way to the United States.

The Emperor of Austria has made the condect our officers who took part in this traindect our officers who took part in this traintook part this part of the constitution of

o the my views in regard to it; I refer to the corressand its greatness.

Scale pondence between the charge d'affairs of Auss Of the practical consequences which flow from

lence, has left its sail traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent handfuln as to took for an accumulation of signal inspires showered upon as as a faction. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be inhitically associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hands the deathy of men and of nations.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration preclaimed in our fundamental law, and repoleing in the bening among themselves. With Maxico, in disjute has arisen as to the true boundary line the twent our territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chilmahon. A former comming that line pursuant to the treaty of Guadative condition, I should shrink from a clear day, old I tail to express my despect convection that we can place no secure reliate upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, the grave and the proposition of the Covernment of the Government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June, 1852, the public twented the integrity of the initial conditions for tracing the boundary continued to \$45,55,165. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June, 1852, the public service of the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that curve in the treaty of the will exhibit in detail, the state of the public the prevention of the various branches in the prevention of the various branches of the public service administered by that curve in the treaty of the public service and intercourse with the Erich treaty of Guadative and public the provention. A former comming the intercourse with the Erich treaty of Guadative and public the provence of the fiscal year ending June, 1852, 1852, 1852, 1852, 1852, Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and repotential meaning in the bening in fluence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition. I should shrink from a clear day, oid I fail to capress my despect convector that we can place no accure religious toleration and political condition. I should shrink from a clear day, oid I fail to capress my despect convector that two can place no accure religious upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, treating upon the great trails affermed and influence as the first and the string and the second of the subject of districts and cities spaired witely from each other, and cheering to watch the strings of that common and cheering to watch the strings of that common and cheering to watch the strings of that common and cheering to watch the strings of that common and cheering to watch the strings of that common and cheering to watch the strings of that common and the strings of that common and the strings of the conclused thereby; but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject.

ble sonsideration.

Martio Kossis, a Hungarian by both, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the Inject States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Sayrian, he was forch y seized, taken on board an Austrian briged war, best lying in the harbor of that place, and there confined in trons, with the avoid design to take him into the dominions of saide, and on the other to the distant realins of Asia.

The United States have continued gradually such model and steadily to expand, through a questions of them such modifications as their peculiarities may require. Rega ding our pastic domain as cliefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising. I am not prepared to recommend any essential fan not prepared to recommend the functions and there can discuss the following in the land system, except by manifections in favor of the actual setting in the land system, except by manifections in favor of the actual setting and actual setting and the favor of the actual setting and the favor of the actual setting and actual setting and the favor of the actual setting and actual setting actual setting actual setting a

ions afforded me by the principles of publicability. affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of

to man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which ait of the principles and policy therein maintained on the part of the United to the pushed and intelligence of the masses, in a government, thus organized, is the sole reliance to a government thus organized, is the sole reliance to the pushed and enforced.

Of the practical consequences which has from the charge of affairs of Australian and the following the nature of the federal government, the practical consequences which has from the nature of the federal government, the practical consequences which has from the nature of the federal government, the practical consequences which has from the nature of the federal government, the practical consequences which has from the nature of the federal government, the principles and policy y one is the federal government, the principles and policy to the nature of the federal government, the principles and policy y one is the object of the federal government, the principles and policy y one is the federal government, the principles and policy to the federal government, the principles and following the nature of the federal government, the principles and policy y one is the object of the federal government, the principles and following the nature of the federal government, the principles and policy y one is the object of the federal government, the principles and the responsibility, with the nature of the federal government, the principles and policy y one is the federal government, the principles and the responsibility of the properties and the seventh of the properties and the seventh of the federal government, the principles and the seventh of the properties and the seventh of the prop with transmitted. The principles and policy by one is the duty of administering with integrite time time in the policy of the part of the United by the policy of the pushes and intelligence of the messes, in a government thus organized, is the soft reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for hones and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the more unrestricted intercourse with it. The of the government.

current that was temptre, which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The interest of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign Powers by the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise, from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise, irom a sudden extension of the field of enterprise of china, into the enterprise of China, into the remainder of the country, who has been received of the enterprise of the sudden intercourse with the empire of China, in the enterprise

The United States have continued gradually over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with

one side, and on the other to the distint realins of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the republic, and the diversity and indisplaying the displaying of Mr. Jeffreon, exocused the power terminaterests, devolves upon me; the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immense of the administration of Mr. Jeffreon, exocused the power to construct coals within the terminate and there which, so far as relates to the immediate con-which, so far as relates to the immediate con-face of the public business is, first, in my rela-tions of the wisdom and patriotism of the two flowes of Congress; and secondly, in the direc-tions afferded use by the principles of public-colity, affirmed by our latters of the epoch of

polity, affirmed by our lathers of the epoch of 1798, sangtoned by long experience, and conservated anew by the overwhelming voice of the mople of the United States.

Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic bunion of union, we perceive that, ast as are the functions and the duties of the fielders government, sested in, or entrusted to, profess proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of federal government, sested in, or entrusted to,

action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia will, I have no doubt, continue to be mani-

The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat, retarded, by the great demand for materials and labor during th

the great demand for materials and laper during the past summer: but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated; and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the experience formished within the last few years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852, & of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good, and wholesome water, it became my duty to, examine the report and plans of the onlyincer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan, calculated to secure permanently the object sought was that water contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomisc, and, consequently, I gave in my-approval.

For the progress and present condition of this in

Por the progress and present condition of this I'mportant work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned I refer you to the report of the
Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the U. States has
now been in operation for so long a period of time,
and has, in its general theory and much of its detable, become so tamilliar to the construction of the

and has, in its general theory and much of its detuils, become so himiliar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified
in any respect, it should only be in those particulars
which may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business of the United States.

In this relation, the organization of the courts is
now confessedly inadequite to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which the
States of Florida. Wisconsin, lowa, Texas and
California, and districts of other States, are to effect excluded from the full benefits of the general
system, by the functions of the circuit court being
devolved on the district judges in all those States or
paris of States. The spirit of the constitution and a dus regard to

of the affairs of the institution.

The organization not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be effected seemed to me proper that it should be effected result from inter-territorial continue and a without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

These difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But

ise of great and general usefulness.
I have emitted to ask your favorable consider-

internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year, for works of add, at present, that fully appreciating the mag-this character, had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

Atlantic and Pacine shores of the republic may In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the constitution of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admon-

itory proof of the necessity of guarding that in-strument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanc-tion of its most plainly defined powers. Our government exists under a written com-pact between sovereign States, uniting for speuffic objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its

dministration, there have been dapartures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact that of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of

the wisest and most patriotic men of the repub. rest by the deliberate judgment of the people lie, and a policy having provoked constant strife. But while the present is bright with promise, and without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most carnest udvocates, should suggest the inquiry whether or be without useful lessons of administron and there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons

to improvements upon the sea board for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not by moderand means clearly legitimate and grover, raise and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.
If that can be regarded as a system, which , in

the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy,—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value,-and has resulted in squandering large ue,-and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose, -the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future, which find no warrant

in the past.
With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citi-zens with sincere interest, I have, deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsid-

That the government has not been unmindful of this herotofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the finited States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armics, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, as displaced to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if anchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results.

A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of onigration would not very materisity reduce the general terms, as a displicable to the existence of a nation, this law of the past if anchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results.

A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of onigration would not very materisity reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of numan life, known to have airready resulted from the scientific for the common delence, and to protect a term, to provide the term of the past of the past fifty years will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same railoof growth, which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the induce of these tory and a population now wide-spread and vastily multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must some times be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, it speaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for the exercise of this power, the material tracticions of vast, powerful, and protect harbors of refuge and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for

These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people, are steadily and boldly strugging to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and exception of all means of communication.

The aurveys before alluled to were disligated to assertain the most practical and economical route for a railroud from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examination, had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and the structed for a railroud from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examination, had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and the structed construction of the previous exobation, in the continuation of the surveys ordered will be received, in time for transmission to the two houses of Congress, on or before the 1st Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contempiated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to exist the maintenance of national unity and efficient exists. The magnitude of the enterprise contempiated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to exist the maintenance of national unity and efficient exists. The magnitude of the enterprise contempiated has a roused, and will doubtless continue to exist the maintenance of national unity and efficient exists. The magnitude of the enterprise contempiated has a roused, and will doubtless continue to exist the maintenance of national unity and efficient exists. The magnitude of the enterprise contempiated has a roused, and will doubtless continue to exist the maintenance of national unity and efficient exists and the maintenance of national unity and efficient exists The spirit of the constitution and a dus regard to justice require that all the States of the Union's could be placed on the same footing is regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, it decined fourable. A plan, which is an propered to recommend for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution, provided that the President of the linted States, and other persons therein of the linted States, and other persons therein next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to exsonian Institution, provided that the President cite, a very general interest throughout the count of the United States, and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the institution.

The organization not having taken place, it the state of the desagrance of the designation by the state of the institution. result from inter-territorial commun cation by

whilst the embarraesments already encountered ation for the estimates of works of a local char-acter in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, cipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the im-amounting to one million seven hundred and fif- portance of such a work, neither these, nor all amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, because
independently of the grounds which have so often been arged against the application of the
federal revenue for the works of this character,
inequality with consequent injustice is inherent
in the nature of the proposition, and because the
plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has,
nevertheless, been the basis of much political
discussion, and has stood as a deep graven line
of division between statemen of emissent ability considerations combined, can have an apprecia

of division between statesmen of emissent ability remarked that, although the power to construct and patriotism. The rule of strict construction or aid in the con traction of a road within the and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of a road within the or all powers delegated by the States to the general government has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national treasury on the works of a local character within the States.

Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May 1849, which met the system of internalimprovements in its comparative infance;

or aid in the contraction of, a road within the limits of a territory is not embarroused by thin the contraction of the new administration as already expressed, to make the title of American question of justice morality made official integrity and of be incidental rather than primary. I will only be bound together by inseparable ties of com-mon interest as well as of common calty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and if lustrated by those, whose opinions and exposifaith in regard to the powers of the general goverament. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular f var, will lead me to disregard these lights, or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe; and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to want, but we cannot afford to

verlook the ark of our security. It is no part of my purpose to give p ominence to any subject, which may be regarded as set at the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can nev instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a happier results.

Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of intending to assert any principle as opposed to obligations of duty, the year 1250 will be recall the protection of intending to assert any principle as opposed to obligations of duty, the year 1250 will be recall to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A specessful war had just terminated.— Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and seatiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubt ed, has given renenwed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it those who placed me here may be assured. The wis-

dom of men, who knew what independence cost
—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle-disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of those States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of, the constitutional rights of the States.

duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question; with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to the subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprize, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve question as to the right of sell and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and general ent parts of this vast continent can no more be governments. The right to construct a break water, jetty, or daw, would seem, necessarily to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be of fectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, a which to rest the share of the sum of the sound sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The son which to rest the share of the light of the state of the sound sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The son which to rest the share of the light of the state of the light of the state of the state of the sound sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The on which to rest the claim of the United States gallant men of the south and the north could to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, stand together during the struggle of the Revo-

paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the "indication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail your solves of the light, which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well believes us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of

The minimum of lederal government, compatible with the maintenance of nat.onal unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest for the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every state, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a consistence. position to subordinate the States int a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous con-

intelligence some four or five hours in advance of the Cincinnati papers, and from eight to condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national latter parts in advance of the other city pade the results of the several States, to calculate a fraternal and affectional spirit, language and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions and habits. ion to the varied interests, institutions, and habits and farmer. of sentiment and opinion which may, respectively characterize them. Mutual informance, respect, & non-interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal prin-

on so vast a scale could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government is so rapidly expansing. With increased vigitance does it requir us to cultivate the cardinal vigitance does it requir us to cultivate the cardinal vigitance does it requir us to delical integrity and clicked the commanding position of our country, and the determination of the new admissistration of the determination of the determi

or similar construction, and therefore that its people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parconnection with a work of this character should simply as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance— That wise economy, which is as far removed from par-simony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance— that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interests cloaked under public pro-texts—that sound itself administration, which in the leg-islative department guards against the dangerous temp-tations incident to overflowing revenue, and in the ex-centive, maintains an unslequing watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extragence— while they are against to decountary notice the while they are admitted elementary political dures, may, I trust be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now

which is directly suggested.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President or the United States has pessed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuous control of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost conof the other of the two Houses of Congress, &having by his singular purity and wholom, secured unbound d confinence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful. objective. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded asirreparable in compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1835, the oath of olific was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadoc estate, near Matanzas, in the Island of Coba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and emi Entertaining unlimited confidence in your in telligent and patriotic devotion to the pullic in-

terest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate better the government.
FRANKLIN PIERCE. ble to cultivate between members of co-ordinate

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 5, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale ments to suit the convenience of purchasers, the mouth f Captina Creek and town of Pow-hattan, from 90 to 100 acres cleared, 40 acres

remninder tilable, most of the wood land under remainder tilable, most of the wood land under fence for pasturing purposes; two small runs passes through said Land. The land produces well and is well adapted to the growth of grass. This is every particular a good stock and wheat Farm. The northeast part of said Land from to at the Ohio River 45 rods—the remainder lying back and west of the River hill, a good road from the hill land to the river. Two different Dwelling Houses, 80 rods spart, each one surrounded with good bearing Orchards. one surrounded with good bearing Orchards, Fruit of all kinds, springs convenient to each, a barn sufficient for the whole Farm. Feaces in reasonable repair, the river bill and whole and abound in Stone Coal of good quality, suf ficient room on the River for opening entries through which the coal under the whole land can be taken out at the river bank. The Mathe Ohio River, and passes through said land, 48 rods, a profitable investment can be made and an indisputable title given. From the continual increase in value both of coal and coal land, the undersigned knows he can give a good bargain to purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Day who resides adjoining the premises, or of me in St. Clairs-ville.

WM. P. SIMPSON.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SESSION STATESMAN.

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. WE shall issue our papers, for the ensuing session of the Legislature, to single subscribers, or clubs, on the following terms: SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Semi Weekly Weekly CLUBS, (Dally.) Five Copies Ten "
Twenty Copies
SEMI-WEEKLY. Five Copies Twenty copies WEEKLY. 12,00 Five copies \$2,00 Twelve -After receiving a club, we will afterwards add

o the same club single subscribers, at the club ates, as is our practice with regular subscri-Our friends will thus see that we fix subcriptions at very low terms, in the expectaciently extensive to justify our very moderate

The coming session of the Legislature will be unusually interesting. Many of the gener-al and local issues of the last canvass, in this State, will come up for consideration. The School Question, Texation. Currency, General Finance, the Maine Law, or the Liquer Ques-tion in some shape, our Federal Relations, and not least in importance, the Judicial Organiza-tion of the State, are all liable or likely to become subjects of L gislative action, during the progress of the ensuing session. The general expectation that by the Biennial provision of the Constitution, the neuton of this branch, of the State Government will be compelled to suftice for two years will aid unusual importance and interest to the proceedings of this wintermore especially than atl, to the financial con-ecrus of the State, for the next two years.

We rhall engage efficient and competent re-porters and secure thorough and ample tran-

cripts of the proceedings.
Full attention will also be given to the action of Congress and the General Government, and Foreign and Domestic Intelligence. We trust our friedds throughout the State will give us their aid in circulating our session

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for this purpose.

Of it is very important that as many names
as possible shall be sent in early.

Columbus, November 11, 1853.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE

OHIO STATE DEMOCRAT.

ON or about the first Monday of December, the undersigned will issue a daily paper un-der the above title, to be devoted to the news of the day and to politics.
It will be published as a morning paper,

which will give its patrons the advantage of the evening telegraph reports, received at too late an hour to be printed in the evening pa-pers, as well as the news by the evening mails. By this means our citizens will receive the re-ports by telegraph, of the markets and other intelligence some tour or five hours in advance

The next Congress will fully develope the the policy of the new administration. The no-ble stand taken by Secretary Marcy in his adand an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of county in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence & fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union so vast a scale could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the

other questions of home policy, will be our

constant aim. On the first Monday of January, our own State Legislature, with a Democratic majority large beyond precedent in other States of the Union, will meet, to fruish up the work of putting the new constitution, in all its parts, into successful operation. The legislative reports of the Ohio State Democrat, from the long experience of its conductors, we hazard but little in saying, will be equal to those of any paper ever published in Ohio.

The overwhelming majority by which the

tion, by standing firm to its principles, and re-insing to incorporate any of the ephemeral is-ues of the day with its political creed, can on-y be maintained by a steady adherence and a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles which divide the two great parties of the country. The Ohro State Democrat will eteadily aim to maintain that asc-udency, and in so doing will give the national and state administrations a steady and hearty support and publishers are practical printers, and it is their intention to present a sleet that for typographical elegance, will be equal to any of its TERMS OF DAILY OHIO STATE DEM-

OCRAT.—The Dary Domecrat will be sent to mair subscribers for \$5 per annum. TERMS OF WEEKLY OHIO STATE TERMS OF WEEKLY OH,O STATE DEMOCRAT—In connexion with the Daily, as Weekly paper will be published, on a large, double medium sheet, partaking of the same general features as the Daily, and will be fornished to subscribers at one dollar and fifty cents per annum, with a reduction to clubs.

TERMS OF SESSION OHIO STATE DEMOCRAT.—The Daily and Weekly Democrat, will be furnished to subscribers during

ocrat will be furnished to subscribers during the vession of the Ohio Legislature, at a price which will place it in the power of all our citi-zens to be correctly advised of the proceedings of the Legislature. For four months, com-mencing on the first Monday in January next, and which will embrace a longer time than the session, the Dally will be furnished subscribers at \$2—the Weekly at 50 cents. OSGOOD. BLAKE & KNAPP, Columbus, 21st Nev. 1853.

TAVERN STAND FORRENT ME well-known "National

House, situated in the town of St. Clairs volter, and being the House occupied for a number of years by Thos. Jonsson, will be for rent from and after the first day of April next. The House is large and commedious, desirably located apposite the Court House; connected thereto extensive Status ling-and all other conveniences that is requion the undersigned west of said town. Those wishing to rent should make immediate appli-

Nov. 3, 1853. J. W. SENSENEY, Agent.

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